

# MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experience with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses Association, Watertown, N.Y. Most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb, I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure. Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it. MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$1000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

## USE OF THE WORD "PLEASE."

In England it is Considered a Servant's Word Only. An American just returned from a two years' residence in England was speaking the other day of the different treatment accorded the word "please" there and here. "In England 'please' is a servant's word solely; here gentleness use it as well," said the American, and when the other Americans said that they, having traveled themselves, knew that as well as she did, she added: "Yes, but you don't realize it until you've tried to bring up children abroad. At home my youngsters had always been taught to say 'please.' In England I soon found out that they must not say it; if they did it stamped them as underbred."

Poppy cultivation is driving out wheat growing around Poochow, in China. Opium-producing pays very much better.

## Nurses' Experience.

Medical men say that a good nurse in a difficult case is better than medicine, but when we can get a good nurse and good medicine, the patient stands a much better chance of recovery. The few words of advice given below by nurse Eliza King, are well worthy the attention of all readers:

"I have constantly used St. Jacobs Oil in the various situations I have occupied as nurse, and have invariably found it excellent in all cases requiring outward application, such as sprains, bruises, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, etc. In cases of pleurisy it is an excellent remedy—well rubbed in. I can strongly recommend it after several years' use and experience. It should be in every household."

Wister CAROLINA, St. Andrew's Hospital, writes: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a most efficacious remedy in gout; also in sprains and bruises. Indeed, we cannot say too much in its praise, and our doctor is ordering it constantly."

# RIPANS

The wonderful medicine, Ripans Tabules, cured me in three weeks after having suffered for five years. My trouble was dyspepsia, and as I believe came from eating too much sweet stuff.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

DENISON JOHN W. DENISON, D.C. Sufferingly Proseptic Oligia. 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., Wash., D.C. Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. McILHENNY'S TABASCO

WANTED—L. G. or gentleman sole representative in the territory of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, New England, and the West. Address: P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y.

P. N. U. 12, '92. THE WINE IN THE FALL. Best wine in the world. Sold by druggists.

# FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Princess Waldemar an Artist. The most interesting member of the Danish court is the Princess Waldemar. She is an artist, her special line being scenes from animal life, and judges declare that if she had been stimulated by necessity she might have rivaled Rosa Bonheur. She is to be found in her studio every morning, brush in hand and clad in a long painter's blouse, at 7 o'clock, absorbed in her favorite occupation.

The Up-to-Date Baby. It isn't correct any more to have things daintily pretty for the newborn baby just in order to have them daintily pretty. It is no longer the proper thing to swathe the little body in yards and yards of muslin and lace and put him to bed in billows of lawn and silk perfumed with rose or violet. Up-to-date mothers no longer vie with each other on the point of delicate elaboration. They do not vie at all any more. Their one object is to make everything as sanitary and comfortable as possible for the new-comer. Sometimes they give a sigh for the pretty bow or frill of lace, but after all, everything in the new fashion looks so clean and sensible and wholesome they come to see the other was only a perverted taste, and take no pleasure in it. Things have advanced in the last few years. The nursery is one of them.—Marsha Houk, in Woman's Home Companion.

Styles in Collars and Stocks. The general preference at present seems to be in favor of high, close stocks for outdoor wear, and flat, easy collars for the house gowns and silk waists. At the neckwear departments of the big drygoods houses they sell examples of this latter model out of heavy yellow Irish, Dutch or Italian lace, in combination with velvet or mirror velveteen; and from France they are sending over delicate lawn and linen flat collars, with white embroidery around the edges and on the points. These are fastened with big old-fashioned cameo or seed pearl brooches.

Should a woman prefer something quite as airy though less severe than a perfectly flat collar she can do no better than wear one of the new tuck-ed silk muslin collars, the pattern of which only came into being a short time ago. The hand of muslin that claps the neck is tucked to give it stiffness and body, and the ends are tucked almost to their tips, where they are finished with rows of hemstitching or a broad hem, brier stitched down. In some cases a single thickness of colored liberty silk is tacked on the inside of the neckband, and often enough of café au lait muslin is employed instead of the ivory white.

Instead of French knots, once so popular in the decoration of fancy neckties, the humor now is for prettily headed or pearl sprinkled stocks, and for some of the fashionable new spring tailor dresses the most wonderful adjustable jeweled collars of leather have been introduced. A beautifully dressed suede or glace kid is used for this purpose. The collar is cut from one strip of delicate skin, trimmed with flat cabochon, turquoise, pearls or steel beads, lined with a soft satin, and is hooked on with any gown with which it will harmonize.

Women faithful to the stiff linen collar wear starched Roman bands, such as the clergy use, and with this a broad folded bunting tie of the richest, softest bird's-eye silk. This, however, rarely seen, save in the make-up of a smart automobile costume, when the tie is red or that new shade of haberdashery blue known as Irish eyes.—New York Sun.

Saving the Children. One of the most interesting and valuable forms of "child saving" work is that done by the Illinois State Training School for Girls. It is in Geneva, Ill., one hour's ride from Chicago, and was established to take young girls from vicious lives and reform them.

The school is divided into six "families," each of which has a dormitory, assembly room, kitchen, dining room and laundry. The head of each family is called the mother, and is selected for her tact and kindness as much as for her ability to train the girls in the duties required. Each girl is drilled in baking, cooking, washing, ironing and sewing. They also milk cows and make their own butter.

It is proposed to establish a dress-making and cutting department in the institution, for many of the girls have a liking for sewing, although they did not know how to take a stitch when they came into the home.

In addition to this training the girls receive a common school education in the branches of reading, writing and arithmetic.

It is not all work at the school, however. The grounds are ample and beautiful, and the girls go out every day, while for rainy days they have two large playgrounds. Part of their work, even, is regarded as play by them, as they thoroughly enjoy the gardening, sewing and cooking. Under the training of a skilled gardener they grow most of the vegetables used in the school, and have the finest flower garden in the locality. The

vegetables and fruits not needed for summer consumption they can and preserve for winter.

Ten and eighteen years of age are the limits of commitment, and a girl committed to the school remains in its custody until she is twenty-one. After a year's residence she may be placed with a private family, from which she reports from time to time. Her earnings are sent to the institution, and the money is banked and held in trust for her necessary expenses being deducted. Every child of the school receives a bankbook for this purpose. From such earnings one of the girls now has \$129 to her credit, and the aggregate runs into hundreds of dollars.

In almost every case absolute reform is effected, and many of the girls are respectably and happily married.

## Mismatched Pearls Worn.

There is no doubt about feminine enthusiasm over the wearing. Prudigous pearl buttons are, with the exception of a few novel shapes, the kind to wear, and their vogue is very largely due to the fact that a pair of truly magnificent forty-dollar pearl ear studs could really not be identified from a pair worth four or forty thousand unless a jewel expert is called in to pass upon the comparative merits. This was illustrated the other day when the custom house officers seized a brace of splendid pink beads that had not been declared, and the jeweler who examined them at first pronounced them genuine, so admirable was their make. Until very recently the fashion in ear studs demanded that the pair of pearls should be of all be of unusual size, then as nearly as possible perfect spheres, and finally exact mates in color.

It fell to the lot of a doting young husband to change this mode. His wife's birthday was due about Thanksgiving time, and on discreetly inquiring her preferences as to a suitable gift he was told that nothing short of a pair of pearl ear studs bigger than any her friends had would just fill the aching void in her jewel box. He wrote and telegraphed and telephoned, and cabled, in a way dotting American husbands have, and his order was for a pair of the biggest pearls in the market. A New York dealer got one in Paris and one in London, and both were guaranteed to be as big as ordinary gooseberries. There proved, however, to have been a little hitch in the instructions, that nevertheless had been interpreted literally as to size, for one pearl was as black as London soot and the other as white as snow. There was no doubt about their size, though, and the wife, rather than hurt the feelings of her faithful knight, put the mismatched pearls in her little pink ears and went to a dinner of exceptional splendor.

The next morning she woke up and found herself as a leader of fashion, and since that dinner party the women with "mated pearls," as they are called, have been negotiating exchanges at their jeweler's or among themselves. Mated pearls are not "in it" with mismatched pairs, and though a black and white bead are at the top of the list, a green and a pink, a white and a yellow, are acceptable seconds in style.—Chicago Record-Herald.

# FASHION NOTES

Lace mitts are still good form, and they can be found in black and white and in different lengths.

A hat made of strings of pearls interwoven with bands of lace is one of the striking creations for the spring.

A handsome parasol is of white silk, covered with black chiffon, put on plain, and then in the center of each gore there is a medallion of black lace. A narrow border of heavy white lace further carries out the scheme of black and white.

A charming evening gown for a young girl is of rich mirror satin, veiled with either white, gold or colored net, showing a delicate design, of lace or ribbon applique in a floral design alternating with roses or camellias sewn on in a studied carelessness.

Modish separate skirts are effectively trimmed with folds of moire extending from the waist line to the hem of the flounce. One idea is to set a fold on either side of the seams an laid very flat. Then the flounce is finished with bands of the same material, running horizontally and widening toward the back.

Lace still continues fashionable, and for street and evening wear is held in highest favor. Tambour lace, relic of several decades ago, occupies an important place on the list, although it is not truly lace—that is, needle made lace—as it is worked with a sort of crochet hook, with the net stretched on the frame. The patterns, however, are very effective.

Some of the new little frocks which are made up for small girls open the full length of the front and a little to one side. The waist is made with the little straight stock and dicky effect with trimmings of Hamburg and broad lappels turning back at the front, the one at the right being carried over a little and the end forming the beginning of the opening. The skirt is simply made, gored in the front, and without a gather, the fullness of the back being given by two rather broad box plaits which begin under the collar, which is sailorlike in the back and are carried the full length of the skirt. The bodice is fitted and closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the various parts of the waist. The shield is attached to the right side and hooked over onto the left, but the fronts close separately at the left side. Deep pleats are laid at the shoulders that extend to the waist line,

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Fancy waists that include boleros with elbow sleeves are much in style, and are charming for odd bodices and gowns made en suite.



FANCY WAIST.

This tasteful May Manton example combines a waist of white silk mull and gipure lace, with a jacket of pastel pink satin sapho, lace trimmed, and is designed for wear with odd skirts, but pompadour silks are exceedingly smart for the bolero, and all the plain and flowered seris are appropriate, as are poplin, chambray, velveteen and the like, when the skirt matches the bodice, while the waist may be of any soft material and in the same or contrasting color as preferred. The full puffed sleeves are graceful and stylish, but snug fitting ones can be substituted when found more becoming.

The foundation lining is snugly fitted

A New Idea in Back Combs. A new idea in the form of back



A SEASONABLE DESIGN.

and closes at the centre front. The waist proper is plain across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the front is made with a yoke of lace, below which the material is tucked for a short distance, then falls in soft becoming folds, and closes at the left side beneath the jacket. The sleeves, as shown, are full and gathered into deep pointed cuffs, but can be made plain when preferred.

At the neck is a stock that matches the yoke and closes at the centre front. The bolero is both novel and graceful. The back is smooth and plain, but both fronts and sleeves are laid in narrow tucks, stitched with corded silk. Furnishing the neck is a round collar that is extended down the edge of the fronts, where it gives a jabot effect. The sleeves, in Hungarian style, are in elbow length and are slashed at the lower edge.

To cut this waist in the medium size three and an eighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace for collar, yoke and cuffs for the under bodice; three and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide for bolero, with four and a half yards of lace applique to trim as illustrated.

## A Handsome Costume.

Blouse waists make the accepted models for all simple gowns and odd bodices. The satisfactory model shown in the large drawing includes the new deep pleats at the shoulders, and is rendered peculiarly effective by the shield and collar of contrasting material.

The lining is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the various parts of the waist. The shield is attached to the right side and hooked over onto the left, but the fronts close separately at the left side. Deep pleats are laid at the shoulders that extend to the waist line,

where the extra fullness is arranged by gathers. The back is smooth fitting, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The sleeves are full, including the bishop, but include deep cuffs, pointed at the upper edge.

To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size three and seven-eighth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with one-half yard for shield and collar.

Skirts that include variation of the circular flounce and that flare freely at the lower portion are in the height of present styles. The smart model shown is peculiarly satisfactory and singularly well adapted to all figures as the front gore is plain, the flounce being joined to the side portions only. The unbroken line of the front gives an effect of height and slenderness, while the flounce provides the needed fullness at sides and back.

The front gore is plain, shaped to be close fitting at the top and to flare at the feet. The side portions are circular, and to their lower edges the circular flounce is seamed. Short hip darts effect a snug fit at the sides and the fullness at the back is laid in inverted pleats.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size eight and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, seven yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighth yards fifty inches wide will be required.

A New Idea in Back Combs. A new idea in the form of back



A SEASONABLE DESIGN.

comb is one that has a slight curve in the centre of each tooth, giving it a firmer hold on the hair than the ordinary comb.

## Missses' Shirt Waist.

Waists with deep tucks at the shoulders are in the height of style for young girls, as they are for their elders. Pique, duck, chambray, madras and Oxford make the favorite washable fabrics, but taffeta, peau de soie and such simple wools, alpaca and velveteen are all in use for the cold weather waists. The admirable model shown is of white mercerized duck with handsome pearl buttons, used for the closing, and is unlined, but the fitted foundation is advisable for all silks and woollen materials.

The lining is carefully fitted and closes with the waist at the centre back. On it are arranged the front and backs proper, laid in two deep pleats that extend over the shoulders, but are stitched to yoke depth only. The sleeves are in shirt style with deep cuffs, and at the neck is worn a plain stock collar with a bat-wing tie.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age, three and three-eighth yards of material twenty-one



MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

inches wide, two and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Ventilating the Bedroom. The first consideration in a bedroom is that it should be capable of being thoroughly ventilated and cleaned, and at the same time that it should look fresh and pretty. There should not be overmuch furniture; the floor should be polished or completely covered with matting, over which small and easily shaken rugs can be thrown. If one wants a really hygienic bedroom all the hangings should be washable.

## Clover Cushions for Tired Heads.

Pine pillows, hop pillows, balsam bags are all well known, but does everyone know the delicate luxury of clover cushions? For the sake of the women who do not know, we explain just how to make a clover cushion. Quantities of blooms must be gathered and carefully dried on a sheet in the shade; the blossoms being turned each day, so that the air may permeate every chink of the dainty puff balls. Then an under-cover of strong calico is made to enclose them, quite loosely, and the over-cover of pretty printed silk slipped over all. The cushion must not be filled too full, or it will be hard and unpleasant; nor must it be left too empty. It is the fashion to call any pleasant thing "charming," from a pretty woman to a new dish, but the term really describes a clover cushion, as anyone will confess who has once rested a cheek upon it. Try the effect, we advise.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## Proper Lighting of the Rooms.

The lights and ventilation of her rooms are points which the modern hostess, planning an entertainment, carefully considers. A glare of light, even at a dinner, is to be avoided, although an arrangement that leaves the guests about a table in actual twilight and scarcely distinguishable to one another across the board is an extreme equally to be omitted. At a reception of the week the hostess, who received alone, was a picture as she stood in her drawing-room, the firelight from an open fire a little back and at one side playing through a glass screen on her white silk gown, while from side lights suitably shaded, a mellow radiance, becoming to all who entered it, filled the apartment. As the guests passed on from this room, which is hung in silken tapestry of a rose hue, a library of magnificent proportions and superbly fitted in mahogany and tones of green was entered, the light of which, though still subdued, was more abundant, and in the big fireplace the red and yellow flames leaped and sparkled with brilliant effect. Through a wide entrance, was practically the whole end of the lofty and spacious room, the third apartment, the tea-room was reached, and here again the lighting was skillfully managed to concentrate on the silver and crystal of the beautifully spread table, yet bring out the warm red of the tapestried walls and illumine the rich carvings of the old English oak furniture. Probably every one present realized the beautiful effect of each room, but only a few perhaps noticed how much of it was due to judicious lighting and leaving unlighted.—New York Post.

# HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Marlborough Pie.—Line a pie plate with very thin puff paste. Take 2½ a cup of mixed orange, lemon and citron peel. Strew these in the bottom of the dish. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of butter and scant cup of sugar. Heat in a double boiler until melted; then flavor with orange juice and little grated peel. Pour into the dish and bake three-quarters of an hour.

Southern Batter Bread.—Three cups of Indian meal, half cup of boiled rice (cold), one pint of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of buttermilk, or sour milk; one tablespoonful of lard, one even teaspoonful of soda, three eggs. Sift salt, soda and meal together twice, wet with the hot water and beat in the lard and rice. Now whip in the beaten egg, lastly the sour milk. Bake in shallow tins.

Green Salad.—For this salad use lettuce leaves, water cress and green string beans. Cut in half inch pieces. Shred the lettuce and break the stems of the watercress. Chop two stalks rather fine and one tablespoonful of capers. Mix all thoroughly with a little green mayonnaise, coloring the mayonnaise with a very little green coloring. Sprinkle over all a little finely chopped parsley and chervil, and put the green mayonnaise also in small heaps over the top. Radishes may be sliced and laid against the salad. This effect is pretty

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# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WESTWARD

STATIONS.	No 108	No 105	No 102	No 101	No 107
Pittsburg	6:15	9:00	11:30	1:30	6:00
Red Bank	6:28	9:11	11:41	1:41	6:08
Lawsonham	6:41	9:24	11:54	1:54	6:17
New Bethlehem	6:54	9:37	12:07	2:07	6:27
Dak Ridge	7:07	9:50	12:20	2:20	6:37
Maysville	7:20	10:03	12:33	2:33	6:47
Summersville	7:33	10:16	12:46	2:46	6:57
Brookville	7:46	10:29	12:59	2:59	7:07
Iowa	7:59	10:42	1:12	3:12	7:17
Fuller	8:12	10:55	1:25	3:25	7:27
Reynoldsville	8:25	11:08	1:38	3:38	7:37
Pancoat	8:38	11:21	1:51	3:51	7:47
Falls Creek	8:51	11:34	2:04	4:04	7:57
DuBois	9:04	11:47	2:17	4:17	8:07
Winterburn	9:17	12:00	2:30	4:30	8:17
Sabula	9:30	12:13	2:43	4:43	8:27
Tyler	9:43	12:26	2:56	4:56	8:37
Benezette	9:56	12:39	3:09	5:09	8:47
Grant	10:09	12:52	3:22	5:22	8:57
Driftwood	10:22	13:05	3:35	5:35	9:07

Train 101 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9:00 a. m., Red Bank 11:10, Brookville 12:41, Reynoldsville 1:14, Falls Creek 1:29, DuBois 1:51 p. m.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	No 106	No 103	No 100	No 99	No 104
Driftwood	6:15	11:25	1:35	3:50	6:00
Grant	6:28	11:38	1:48	4:03	6:08
Benezette	6:41	11:51	2:01	4:16	6:17
Tyler	6:54	12:04	2:14	4:29	6:27
Winterburn	7:07	12:17	2:27	4:42	6:37
Sabula	7:20	12:30	2:40	4:55	6:47
DuBois	7:33	12:43	2:53	5:08	6:57
Falls Creek	7:46	12:56	3:06	5:21	7:07
Pancoat	7:59	13:09	3:19	5:34	7:17
Reynoldsville	8:12	13:22	3:32	5:47	7:27
Fuller	8:25	13:35	3:45	6:00	7:37
Iowa	8:38	13:48	3:58	6:13	7:47
Summersville	8:51	14:01	4:11	6:26	7:57
Maysville	9:04	14:14	4:24	6:39	8:07
New Bethlehem	9:17	14:27	4:37	6:52	8:17
Lawsonham	9:30	14:40	4:50	7:05	8:27
Red Bank	9:43	14:53	5:03	7:18	8:37
Pittsburg	9:56	15:06	5:16	7:31	8:47

Train 102 (Sunday) leaves Driftwood 6:15 a. m., Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 5:00, Red Bank 6:30, Pittsburg 9:30 p. m. Trains marked \* run daily 4 days, except Sunday; \* flag station, where signals must be shown.

## Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 26th, 1901. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD  
8:00 a. m.—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Pottsville, Scranton, York, Lancaster, and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.; New York, 8:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

8:45 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington, 7:45 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

4:02 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York, 9:30 a. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a. m., Washington, 7:45 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 a. m., New York, 9:30 a. m., on week days and 10:25 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:35 a. m.; Washington, 8:30 a. m. Pullman sleepers from Erie, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.